



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Milford, Pa. July 4, 1840.

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CANDIDATES OF THE PEOPLE.

FOR PRESIDENT:

Gen. William Henry Harrison, OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

John Tyler, OF VIRGINIA.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

SENATORIAL.

John A. Shulze, of Lycoming, Joseph Ritner, of Cumberland, DISTRICTS.

- |                      |                         |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 Levis Passmore,    | 12 John Dickson,        |
| 2 Cadwallader Evans, | 13 John M'Keehan,       |
| Charles Waters,      | 14 John Reed,           |
| 3 Jona. Gillingham,  | 15 Nathan Beach,        |
| 4 Amos Elimaker,     | 16 Ner Middles warth,   |
| John K. Zeilin,      | 17 George Walker,       |
| A. R. M'Ilvaine,     | 18 Bernard Connelly, jr |
| 5 Robert Stinson,    | 19 Gen. Joseph Markle   |
| 6 William S. Hendrie | 20 Justice G. Fordyce,  |
| 7 J. Jenkins Ross,   | 21 Joseph Henderson,    |
| 8 Peter Filbert,     | 22 Harmer Denney,       |
| 9 William Adams,     | 23 Joseph Buffington,   |
| 10 John Harper,      | 24 James Montgomery,    |
| 11 Wm. M'Elwaine,    | 25 John Dick.           |

Col. Johnson said (in Congress)—  
"Who is General Harrison? The son of one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence; who spent the greater part of his large fortune in redeeming the pledge he then gave, of his 'fortune, life and sacred honor,' to secure the liberties of his country. Of the career of General Harrison I need not speak; the history of the West is his history. For forty years he has been identified with its interests, its perils and its hopes. Universally beloved in the walks of peace, and distinguished by his ability in the councils of his country, he has been yet more illustriously distinguished in the field. During the late war, he was longer in active service than any other general officer; he was, perhaps, oftener in action than any one of them, and never sustained a defeat."

The loco focus detected and exposed in all their false and infamous charges against the People's Candidate, William H. Harrison, whose reputation as a statesman and a soldier, is but rendered more conspicuous by the assaults of his enemies; defeated in all their attempts to excite any other feeling than that of gratitude and respect for the man who has fought in defence of his country, and retired from public life without a blot or blemish upon his fair fame; have now settled down upon the stale cry of Federalist. They now charge him and his supporters with being Federalists and British Whigs, and think thereby to induce the people to support the corrupt administration of Martin Van Buren. Fellow citizens, are you to be caught by shallow artifice like this? Will you, can you believe, that William Henry Harrison, who when a boy entered the army under General Wayne, and fought by his side—who enjoyed the confidence and esteem of Washington, Jefferson and Madison—who during the last war, in the language of Richard M. Johnson, "was longer in active service than any other general officer, and was perhaps oftener in action than any one of them, and never sustained a defeat"—who was the only General during the late war, to whom a British army surrendered—will you, can you believe that such a man is a Federalist and a British Whig? 'Tis true that at the battle of the Thames he made the British General Proctor flee to save his wig, and caused no doubt a great scratching of the wig's of the British Cabinet when the news of Proctor's defeat reached their ears. This charge is as unfounded as the rest with which the loco foco papers have been filled, and only shows the desperation of the party in their dying struggles.

But to shew the hypocrisy of the party at whose head are such noted federalists as Henry Hubbard, Garret D. Wall, James Buchanan and Ruel Williams, we refer our readers to the following extract from the Democratic Review published at Washington City, high in the estimation of the loco foco party and the confidential organ of Van Buren. Read it and see how "stout old federalism" is estimated by the President and his party. Here is the article copied from the 134th page of the February number.

"We are however proud to confess a high respect for that stout old federalism of the Hamiltonian era of which Judge Sedgewick offered one of the finest specimens, it was an honest faith—a patriotic, true hearted and high minded one—and very natural to the political and social circumstances of the times. And so far are we from participating in the senseless bias of prejudice against any present member of the democratic party for an honest attachment at a long by-gone day to that antique 'Federalism' which can refer for its justification to the name of Washington, that on the contrary, such a change of opinions being in the direction of, and not in opposition to the progress of the times, the development of principles and the evidence of experience, we look upon that circumstance, provided it be united by any apparent motive of interest or ambition, rather as a presumptive evidence of true integrity, manliness and patriotism; and of such a sound ba-

sis of reflection and patriotism and enlightened conviction as affords the safest ground for political confidence at the present day."

From the Madisonian.

Wages of Labor.

A friend has handed us the following statistics of labor, &c., in the Kingdom of Bavaria, belonging to the German Confederation. It was furnished him at his request, by a highly intelligent Bavarian gentleman, who has taken up his residence in this country. It will be perceived that the wages of labor in Bavaria, are quite as high as in other parts of Europe, to which Mr. Van Buren refers the two Houses of Congress as examples of the blessings which flow from a hard money Sub-Treasury system.

We can now see and understand what Mr. Buchanan and his political friends mean, by "bringing down wages and prices, by means of the Sub-Treasury system, to a level with the prices of the world;" by which our country is to be "covered with blessings." We think the farmers, mechanics and laborers of every class in this country, will not covet such "blessings." It is not to be wondered at that the indignation of the producing classes, throughout the Union, has been excited to a high degree, by this atrocious project of reducing them to the condition of the laboring classes of monarchial Europe, by means of the anti-State bank, anti-credit, hard money, Sub-Treasury Government Bank scheme of Mr. Van Buren.

KINGDOM OF BAVARIA, GERMANY.

Wages of common laborers.—Men from 16 to 24 dollars, women from 8 to 20 dollars, per annum and found, except clothing. Their food consists generally of bread and vegetables; meat is given only on holidays.

Wages of day laborers.—Men from 8 to 12 cents per day; women 8 cents. In the harvest season, men receive from 18 to 20 cents per day; women from 12 to 18 cents. The day laborers find themselves.

Wages of mechanics.—Carpenters, 25 cents a day; bricklayers, 10 to 25 cents, and find themselves.

Farmers, farm servants, labourers and the country mechanics, dress in their national costume, which never undergoes change of fashion. Every article of clothing is made of durable material, as wool, flax or hemp. Silk and cotton are seldom used. Their clothing lasts for a long time. It is not uncommon to see dresses worn which have been worn by, and handed down from their ancestors. Their shoes have good inch soles filled with nails, which last for a year or two. They seldom allow themselves to wear shoes in the summer.

Their furniture is very cheap and plain.—Their crockery consists of the common potter's brown ware; their plates are wood; spoons iron, &c.

The common people can seldom afford to use any thing of foreign growth; but confine themselves to their own productions. Coffee, tea, and sugar, are little known to the laboring classes. The rich nobility, and the office-holders indulge in luxuries.

In Bavaria, where the banking and credit system is discountenanced and kept down, by the wealthy capitalists, the man who is born poor, always remains poor, while the rich capitalist takes all the profits of his labor.

Bavaria has a specie currency. The largest silver coin is nearly equivalent to the American dollar. The next larger is the gulden, which is divided into half, quarter, eighth, &c. as far as the 60th part, which is called the kreutzer, the smallest silver coin.

The largest copper coin is equivalent to 2-3ds of an American cent. The smallest is a hollar, the 480th part of a gulden.

The lawful interest of money is 5 per cent.; 4 per cent is the general rate of interest; but their are institutions which loan their capital for 3, and even two per cent per annum. The profits of business generally correspond with the low rates of interest.

From the Otsego Republican.

Overwhelming Whig "Turn Out!"—From Seven to Ten Thousand Freemen at a "Log Cabin Raising."—We have only time to say, in this paper, that the notice of a Log Cabin raising at Cherry Valley, on Friday, drew together at that place, from SEVEN TO TEN THOUSAND Freemen! It was the largest political gathering, we believe, ever known in this state. Nothing could exceed the enthusiasm and good feeling which pervaded the vast multitude! An account of the glorious pageant will be given in our next.

Gov. Hill, of New Hampshire, has been appointed President of the Mechanic's bank at Concord!!! Well to be consistent in our attacks on all Banks as foul monopolies, we had better except the Presidencies, Cashiers, &c. What says Col. Ming, & Co. to this proposition?

A CALUMNY REFUTED.

Selling White Men for Debt.

This infamous charge against General Harrison, which has again and again been shown to be destitute of a particle of truth, is still we hear repeated by some of the unscrupulous demagogues in the service of the Administration. We once again, at some inconvenience republish a letter written by General Harrison himself in 1821, when the charge was first made and nailed the falsehood to the counter.

To any man who shall hereafter repeat this calumny, we beg to say to him, as the Louisville Journal does: "Imagine us at your elbow, and whispering in your ear, 'what you said is false and you know it to be false.'"—Richmond Whig.

To the Cincinnati Advertiser:

SIR:—In your paper of the 15th inst., I observe a most violent attack upon eleven other members of the late Senate and myself, for a supposed vote given at the last session for the passage of a law to "sell debtors in certain cases." If such had been our conduct, I acknowledge that we should not only deserve the censure which the writer has bestowed upon us, but the execration of every honest man in society. An act of that kind is not only opposed to the principles of justice and humanity, but would be a palpable violation of the constitution of the State, which every legislator is sworn to support; and sanctioned by a house of representatives and twelve senators, it would indicate a state of depravity which would fill every patriotic bosom with the most alarming anticipations. But the fact is, that no such proposition was ever made in the legislature or even thought of. The act to which the writer alludes, has no more relation to the collection of 'debts,' than it has to the discovery of longitude. It was an act for the punishment of offences against the State, and that part of it which has deeply wounded your correspondent was passed by the House of representatives, and voted for by twelve senators, under the impression that it was the most mild and humane mode of dealing with the offenders for whose case it was intended. It was adopted by the house of representatives as a part of the general system of the criminal law, which was then undergoing a complete revision and amendment; the necessity of this is evinced in the following facts: For several years past it had become apparent that the Penitentiary system was becoming more & more burdensome every session; a large appropriation was called to meet the excess of expenditure, above the receipts of the establishment. In the commencement of the session of 1820, the deficit amounted to near twenty thousand dollars.

This growing evil required the immediate interposition of some vigorous legislative measures; two were recommended as being likely to produce the effect; first placing the institution under better management; and secondly, lessening the number of convicts sent there for short periods and whose labor of course was found to be most unproductive. In pursuance of the latter principles, thefts to the amount of fifty dollars, and upwards, were subjected to punishment in the Penitentiary, instead of ten dollars, which was the former minimum sum; this was easily done. But the great difficulty remained to determine what should be the punishment of those numerous larcenies below the sum of fifty dollars. By some whipping was proposed: by others punishment by hard labor in the county jail, and by others it was thought best to make them work on the highways. To all these there appeared insuperable objections: fine and imprisonment was adopted by the house of representatives as the only alternative; and as it was well known that these vexatious pillerings were generally perpetrated by the more worthless vagabonds in society, it was added that when they could not pay fines and costs, which are always part of the sentence and punishment, their services should be sold out to any person who would pay their fines and costs for them. This was the clause that was passed, as I believe, by a unanimous vote of the House, and stricken out in the Senate, in opposition to the twelve who have been denounced. A little further trouble in examining the journals, would have shown your correspondent that this was considered as a substitute for whipping, which was lost by a single vote in the Senate, and in the House by a small majority after being once passed.

I think, Mr Editor I have said enough to show that this obnoxious law would not have applied to "unfortunate debtors of sixty years," but infamous offenders who depredated upon the property of their fellow-citizens, and who, by the Constitution of the State, as well as the principle of existing laws, were subjected to involuntary servitude. I must confess, I had no very sanguine expectations of a beneficial effect from this measure as it would apply to convicts who had attained the age of matrimony; but I had supposed that a woman or a youth who, convicted of an offence, remains in jail for the payment of the fine and costs imposed might with great advantage be transferred to the residence of some decent virtuous private family, whose precept and example would gently lead them back to the paths of rectitude.

I would appeal to the candor of your correspondent to say whether, if there were an individual confined under the circumstances I have mentioned, he would not gladly see him transferred from the filthy enclosure of a jail, and still more filthy inhabitants to the comfortable mansions of some virtuous citizens, whose admonitions would check his vicious propensities, and whose authority over him would be no more than is exercised over thousands of apprentices in this country and those bound

servants which are tolerated in ours as well as in every state in the Union.—Far from advocating the abominable principles attributed to me by your correspondent, I think that imprisonment for debt, under any circumstances but that where fraud is alleged, is at war with the best principles of our Constitution, and ought to be abolished.

WM. H. HARRISON,

NORTH BEND, Dec. 21, 1821.

VAN BUREN'S RESPECT FOR THE PEOPLE.

Our readers will recollect that a certain Capt. Marryatt, a high-sounding English aristocrat and author of several works purporting to be novels visited this country a few years since, and on his return to England published a work grossly libelling and caricaturing the manners and customs of our countrymen, from many of whom he had received attentions which neither his character nor talents entitled him. Van Buren, however, found favor in the eyes of this sprig of aristocracy, and is accordingly kindly remembered in the same pages which abounded in the abuse of his fellow citizens. The Captain says:

"Mr. Van Buren is a very gentlemanlike intelligent man; very proud of talking over his visit to England and the English with whom he was acquainted. It is remarkable that although at the head of the Democratic party Van Buren has taken a step striking at the very roots of their boasted equality, and one on which Gen. Jackson did not venture—namely, he has prevented the mobocracy (democracy) from intruding themselves at his levees. The police are stationed at the door, to prevent the intrusion of any improper person. A few years ago, a fellow would drive his cart or hackney coach up to the door walk into the saloon in all his dirt, and force his way to the President, that he might shake him by the one hand, whilst he flourished his whip in the other. The revolting scenes which took place when refreshments were handed round, the injury done to the furniture and the disgust of the Ladies, may well be imagined. Mr. Van Buren deserves great credit for this step for it was a bold one, but I must not praise him too much or he may lose his next election."

We agree with the Captain that it was "a bold step" in Van Buren to place the police at the door for the purpose of admitting such as they may consider "proper persons," and rejecting others of a less polished appearance. That was not democracy in the days of Jefferson.—Whether such "bold steps"—such innovations upon all former practice as have distinguished Van Buren's Administration will be tolerated by the people remains to be decided. We incline to the opinion that the people will decide that, as the house is their own they have a right to visit there, and they will accordingly displace the present tenant at will and take possession on the 4th of March next. *Norristown Free Press.*

Who will vote the Van Buren Ticket!

All who are perfectly satisfied with the present situation of our affairs.

All who wish to have property of every description reduced to one-half, or one-third of its former value.

All who wish to see the price of labor reduced to a level with that paid in Europe.

All who wish to have the wealth of him whose money is loaned on bond and mortgage doubled.

All who wish to have the son of a man without property remain poor forever.

All such as prefer the interests of the office holders to the interests of the people.

In one word all who are in favor of the hard-money sub-treasury system.

Who will vote the Harrison Ticket!

All who wish for an improvement in the financial and business condition of the country.

All who wish to have property to stand at its fair value, and labor to receive its just recompense.

All who wish to have the young man of character but without property stand an equal chance with the son of his wealthy neighbor.

All who believe that the condition of our working-men has been better than that of the working-men of Europe, and who wish to have it remain so.

All such as prefer the interests of the people to that of the office holders.

All who are willing to try the experiment of a change of rules, are not so bound by the shackles of a party as to be afraid to do so.

In short all who are opposed to the hard money sub-treasury system.

The Northeastern Boundary.—The Madisonian says—We understand that the despatches from England to our Government, and to the British Minister, contain nothing definite on the subject of the Northeastern Boundary. They state, however, that by a packet which was to have left England on the 13th ult., additional communications would be transmitted. It is understood that Great Britain will accept the proposition of this Government, under certain modifications.

Obituary.—Died very suddenly, on Tuesday evening last, at the residence of his father, at North Bend Dr. BENJAMIN HARRISON. He was in the 34th year of his age. This intelligence will be a great shock to the General as the Doctor was in good health when he started to Fort Meigs.—*Cinn. Repub.*

A VOICE FROM THE GALLOWES.—Chauncey Skinner, executed on Monday week, at Toronto, for the murder of McCaul, at Whitty, addressed a few words to the spectators to the effect that he was the victim of drunkenness, a vice against which he warned all present to be especially aware.

Harvest has commenced here.

From the Boston Journal.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A melancholly accident occurred last evening on the Lowell Railroad, as the last train of cars was proceeding from Andover to Lowell. William R. Long the ticket master at the Lowell depot—a situation which he has held since the opening of the Road, and will be recollected by all who have travelled on that route, for his bland deportment and gentlemanly manners, was returning from Newburyport whither he had been on a short visit to his friends, accompanied by his wife and one of his sons. His wife was in the forward car, and Mr. Long with his son, took a seat upon the tender. He afterwards placed his son on the top of the forward car—and, it is presumed had his foot on the foot board, and was in the act of placing himself by the side of his son, when the train reached the bridge about eight miles this side of Lowell, and which is elevated only about a foot above the cars. The road here is straight and level, & the cars were going rapidly along, probably at a rare of little short of thirty miles an hour—and the back part of his head and neck coming in contact with the bridge threw him with great violence on the top of the car, inflicting a terrible wound. The fatal event was first discovered by the cries of his son who escaped uninjured—and the train was immediately stopped, and the body of Mr. Long taken from the car—but he was already dead. The agony of his wife and child may be conceived but it cannot be described. Mr. Long was about 38 years of age, and had formerly resided at Newburyport, where as well as at Lowell, he was much esteemed and respected. He has left a wife and six sons to lament his loss.

The Hon. ANSON BROWN, a Representative in Congress from the Saratoga and Schenectady district, died at his residence in Ballston on Monday morning. He had been much indisposed for several months, and left Washington a few days since, with the hope of improving his health.

ANOTHER EDITOR GONE.—The Picayune, announces with feelings of the greatest regret, Major McCordel, editor of the Vicksburg Whig, is no more—a bachelor. He was married a few days ago.



FOURTH OF JULY.

At a meeting held in the Court House in the town of Milford, pursuant to public notice, on Wednesday the 17th June, to make arrangements for celebrating the next Anniversary of our National Independence, H. S. MOTT was chosen Chairman, and GEORGE BIDDIS and JOAN FINCH, Secretaries.

The object of the meeting having been stated, it was

Resolved, That a committee consisting of ten persons be appointed to carry into effect the object of the meeting. Whereupon Henry S. Mott, Britton A. Biddis, John H. Broadhead, John Finch, Henry Barnet, Horace L. West, Walter A. Colony, Solomon Newman, Robert R. Palmer and James S. Wallace, were appointed said Committee.

H. S. MOTT, Chm'n.

GEORGE BIDDIS, }  
JOHN FINCH, } Sec's.

Mechanics Celebration, IN THE BOROUGH OF STROUDSBURG.

At a meeting of the Committee of Arrangements held at the Court House on Thursday evening, June 25, the following proceedings were agreed upon.

One gun at daybreak, 13 at sunrise and bells rang,—at 12 o'clock, noon 26 guns.

Procession to form at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the Court House, and march through the principal streets to the Presbyterian Church, in the following order, viz:

1. Military.
  2. Revolutionary Soldiers.
  3. Clergy.
  4. Orator and Reader of the Declaration.
  5. Citizens and Banner.
- The exercises in the Church to be as follows:  
1 Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Flannery.  
2 Anthem by the Choir.  
3 Reading of the Declaration of Independence by William Davis, Esq.  
4 Ode by the Choir.  
5 Oration by John D. Morris, Esq.  
6 Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Hyndshaw,  
7 Ode by the Choir.  
8 Benediction by the Rev. Mr. Hyndshaw.

After which the procession will again form at the Church, and proceed to Mrs. Margaret Eagles, where dinner will be served and toasts drunk.—The whole to be conducted with the best order and decorum.

Tickets, each 50 cents, to be had of either of the committee. A general invitation is given to all to join in the celebration.

HENRY MANNERS, Pres't  
JOHN A. CARTER, Sec'y.